Claims

1. A flower thinning agent which comprises a preparation of a mixture of an inorganic compound of poor water solubility with an additive, satisfying the following relationships of (a), (b) and (c):

(a) $0.03 \leq P \leq 30$

(b) $3 \leq Q \leq 800$

(c) $0.5 \leq Q/P \leq 1000$

P: average particle diameter (μm) measured by SALD-2000A laser type particle size distribution meter

Q: BET specific surface area (m^2/g) measured according to the nitrogen adsorption method

2. A flower thinning agent which comprises a preparation of a mixture of an inorganic compound of poor water solubility with an additive, satisfying the following relationships (d), (e) and (f) :

(d) $0.03 \leq P \leq 10$

(e) $7 \leq Q \leq 300$

(f) $0.5 \leq Q/P \leq 300$

P: average particle diameter (μm) measured by SALD-2000A laser type particle size distribution meter

Q: BET specific surface area (m^2/g) measured according to the nitrogen adsorption method

3. A flower thinning agent which comprises a preparation of a mixture of an inorganic compound of poor water solubility with an additive, satisfying the following relationships (g), (h) and (i) :

(g) $0.03 \leq P \leq 5$

(h) $10 \leq Q \leq 200$

(i) $1 \leq Q/P \leq 150$

P: average particle diameter (μm) measured by SALD-2000A laser type particle size distribution meter

Q: BET specific surface area (m^2/g) measured according to the nitrogen adsorption method

4. A flower thinning agent according to any one of claims 1 to 3, which comprises a preparation of a mixture of an inorganic compound of poor water solubility with an additive, satisfying the following relationships of (j), (k) and (l):

(j) $0.5 \leq Dys \leq 10$

(k) $0.002 \leq Dxs \leq 10$

(l) $0.5 \leq Dys/Dxs \leq 300$

Dys: point (ml/g) when mercury penetration increment (Log Differential Intrusion) becomes maximum in a mercury penetration method

Dxs: average pore diameter (μ m) of Dys

Dys/Dxs: amount of average pore diameter

5. A flower thinning agent according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the inorganic compound of poor water solubility is at least one kind selected from silicate mineral, calcium carbonate, zeolite, magnesium phosphate, and magnesium carbonate.

6. A flower thinning agent according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the inorganic compound of poor water solubility is at least one kind selected from silicate mineral, zeolite, and magnesium phosphate.

7. A flower thinning agent which comprises a preparation of a mixture of an inorganic compound of poor water solubility comprising calcium phosphate with an additive, satisfying the following relationships of (a), (e), (m) and (n):

(a) $0.03 \leq P \leq 30$

(e) $3 \leq Q \leq 300$

(m) $0.01 \leq R \leq 30$

(n) $0.5 \leq S \leq 300$

P: average particle diameter (μm) measured by SALD-2000A laser type particle size distribution meter

Q: BET specific surface area (m^2/g) measured according to the nitrogen adsorption method

R: average particle diameter (μm) of particles measured by electron micrograph

S: porosity

S= BET specific surface area Q (m^2/g) measured according to the nitrogen adsorption method/ specific surface area Q1 (m^2/g) calculated from average particle diameter R of particles measured by electron micrograph

8. A flower thinning agent which comprises a preparation of a mixture of an inorganic compound of poor water solubility comprising calcium phosphate with an additive, satisfying the following relationships of (a), (e), (o) and (t):

(a) $0.03 \leq P \leq 30$

(e) $3 \leq Q \leq 300$

(o) $0.01 \leq R \leq 10$

(t) $0.5 \leq S \leq 100$

P: average particle diameter (μm) measured by SALD-2000A laser type particle size distribution meter

Q: BET specific surface area (m^2/g) measured according to the nitrogen adsorption method

R: average particle diameter (μm) of particles measured by electron micrograph

S: porosity

S= BET specific surface area Q (m^2/g) measured according to the nitrogen adsorption method/ specific surface area Q1 (m^2/g) calculated from average particle diameter R of particles measured by electron micrograph

9. A flower thinning agent which comprises a preparation of a mixture of an inorganic compound of poor water solubility comprising calcium phosphate with an additive, satisfying the following relationships of (a), (e), (u) and (v) :

(a) $0.03 \leq P \leq 30$

(e) $3 \leq Q \leq 300$

(u) $0.01 \leq R \leq 5$

(v) $0.5 < S \leq 10$

P: average particle diameter (μm) measured by SALD-2000A laser type particle size distribution meter

Q: BET specific surface area (m^2/g) measured according to the nitrogen adsorption method

R: average particle diameter (μm) of particles measured by electron micrograph

S: porosity

S= BET specific surface area Q (m^2/g) measured according to the nitrogen adsorption method/ specific surface area Q1 (m^2/g) calculated from average particle diameter R of particles measured by electron micrograph

10. A flower thinning agent according to any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the additive is at least one kind selected from condensed phosphoric acid and a salt thereof, lecithin, sterol, amino acid, and sucrose fatty acid ester.

11. A flower thinning agent according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein an amount of the additive is 0.005 to 200 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the inorganic compound of poor water solubility.